

2 SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Dead Dromios.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Salmon P. Chase and Horace Greeley began life with anti-slavery predilections. They were both extremely ambitious, and mapped out for each other a road to success. The latter, after being assisted and aided by political friends, finally turned upon them, and sought to procure, single-handed, the political promotion which he so much coveted. There was no gift in the hands of the people for which he did not strive.

While persuading the people into the belief that he was an unselfish, unambitious patriot who aimed solely at his country's good, and would accept of no office, he was striving all the time to plant himself in some public berth. With the advance of time his aspirations likewise advanced, and he craved first the position of Lieutenant-Governor, then that of Congressman, Senator, and even President. And, as a result of all his labors for public preferment, he contrived to serve three months of an unexpired term in Congress, and to be appointed one of the jurymen in the London Crystal Palace exhibition.

More successful than his confederate, Salmon P. Chase has managed by log-rolling with every political organization in existence since he entered public life, to secure several honorable positions. Prior to 1840 he voted with whichever party held out the greatest opportunities for his individual preferment. In 1840 he supported General Harrison, and after he was elected, turned against him. In 1843 he entered into an agreement with the Ohio Democrats that the old Liberty party should sell out to them on condition that he was made United States Senator.

In accordance with this bargain he worked for the success of the Democratic nominees, and in the following year the Democratic members of the Legislature supported him in a body for the United States Senate. In 1855 he was elected by Know-Nothing votes to the governorship of Ohio, and was afterward sent to the Senate by the Republican Party. When President Lincoln gave him a position in his Cabinet, he forthwith began to plot and log-roll in order to supplant his superior. On being elevated by the generous superior to the Chief Justice's office, he renewed his political machinations; and taking a trip down South, harangued the "green negroes," and, as he supposed, laid the foundation for a big Southern support in the Republican Convention of 1868. Soon after, he opened a co-partnership along with Horace Greeley in the universal amnesty—universal suffrage business.

"While the latter did the blowing" and "spouting," he was to keep in the background and "play low" for the Union nomination. The Chicago Convention, however, discarded the ambitious plotting Chief Justice at sight, and he then turned to the Democratic party in hopes that that organization would confer upon him the boon withheld by the Republicans.

But one word more remains to be said concerning these political aspirants. Greeley was laid out stark at West Point, and Chase at New York upon the following day. Simultaneously the partners in the universal suffrage, universal amnesty business, have been shelled under the sod, and together they fill a common grave.

Seymour and Blair.

From the Boston Post. The Democratic Convention assembled in New York to nominate a candidate not only for the party but for the nation. There was a fair and open comparison of views, and a persistent support of preferences, out of which at length proceeded the choice which we announce this morning.

It is necessary to direct that the object of a National Convention at all is a candid consultation for a given purpose,—deliberation on the best mode of reaching a desired result; and not simply to record the steps by which a few dogmatic men secure their aims or a triumph for their personal schemes. It must be that an assembly composed of the wisest, most thoughtful, and most experienced men of the nation comprehends the general situation more clearly, and knows how to discover and apply more effective agencies than either individual minds or separated communities.

The emergency naturally raised the party to the most elevated ground, from which it surveyed more than mere party divisions permitted. It appealed with irresistible force to its representative men to lift themselves wholly above the desire of mere party success, and give their serious thought to the safety of an imperilled country. The very men who have been vilified and maligned these many years by the renegade tongue of slander, are now implored to lead the way for the rescue of the Government which is made the custodian of our common liberties.

The Convention was called, therefore, primarily to find a voice for that general sentiment of condemnation under whose ban a wicked revolutionary faction lay. It was asked to speak the authoritative word which should break the spell which our recent election was bound. It assembled to summon men of every party and persuasion to join in the urgent work of rescuing all that is precious from the grasp of the usurper. It generously answered to more than mere party need, and felt far more than the throbs of the strongest party sentiment. It considered other matters than those of expediency. It went deeper than to the secrets of mere policy. It calmly and resolutely confronted the perils that are to be met, and, with the magnanimity which is born of true patriotism, forgot every form of prejudice and passion, saw nothing before it but impending dangers, studied only the surest method of extrication, harmonized the lesser with the larger preferences, and offered all it had, and all it could do, on the altar of the common safety.

The contest is opened with the nomination of Horatio Seymour and General F. P. Blair. It really means—shall we have a civil, that is, a republican, Government? or shall we content to have our free and honored system put to the sword? The issue is between law and force; between right and might; between justice and power. Need the men of this day, who have so freshly illustrated their devotion to the principles under which we live as a people, do more than appeal to their instincts as counselors in such a contest? Is not the spirit of the Fathers so thoroughly ingrained with their own, that the country may be said to be determined before the opposition can display its guerilla forces? In meeting so grave so fundamental an issue, we are applying the touchstone to the faith which we keep as freemen; we are testing the character of our institutions to see if they will stand.

With the character and services of the nominees of the Convention the country is much too familiar to require a recapitulation. That they have been placed in their present positions by a national body of delegates, is a convincing demonstration of their elevated worth and their fitness for the responsible work to which they have been called.

None who confide in the high patriotism of the Convention can raise a question respecting the sterling qualities of the distinguished men it has nominated. Their names will make the union of the Democracy still stronger, in the increased confidence of the conservatives, and break the thraldom in which radicalism holds its followers. Under them we are to go into, and go through this battle for the salvation of popular rights, and the perpetuation of republican liberty. They sound the call for millions of freemen to rise and renounce a tyranny whose galling yoke must be broken now if at all. They challenge the continuance of a rule under which genuine republicanism cannot live on our soil. They embody and represent the swelling sentiment of hatred to tyranny in all its forms, and under all its disguises, on whose full and irresistible tide the ship of State must be floated off the rocks, or else go to pieces.

The Democratic party, and all its adherents, declare by its latest act and proclamation, that we must have peace and fraternity, and no longer blast the hopes of patriotism with the spirit of hatred and calumny; that the South shall be put in full possession of all their rights; that military rule shall give way everywhere to the majesty of law; that all the national pledges shall be faithfully kept according to their terms; that taxes shall be lightened by their equalization; that the public expenditures shall be governed by the rigid rule of economy, so that the nation shall not lose its strength by waste nor its vigor by corruption; that the axe of reform shall be laid to the root of abuses of administration; that the work of the soldiers and sailors shall be speedily perfected; that the foreign-born citizen shall be protected everywhere equally with the native; and that justice, equality, and liberty shall still remain the great supports and pillars of constitutional liberty.

We have no statesmen in the country before Horatio Seymour in philosophical insight, practical sagacity, administrative ability and lofty patriotism. He is one of the few great men on whom a nation in its hours of peril instinctively leans. Elevated to the gubernatorial chair of his native State in the darkest period of a gigantic civil war, on a platform which demanded its more vigorous prosecution to insure the triumph of the cause for which it was undertaken, he stood a faithful and steady pilot at the helm when few dared to show a gleam of light in the dark horizon, and, by his single prompt executive act, encouraged the purpose of a sister State until the relief should arrive which at length turned the tide of disaster for the Union at Gettysburg. A purer public man than Governor Seymour we have not in the country; nor one more conscientious, devoted, or courageously consistent. In him pre-eminently shine forth all the virtues of his profound faith in popular government and free institutions. He represents in speech and action the living truths that give vitality to our republican system; and he has defended them from first to last at the head of powerful majorities and in the company of resolute minorities, with the full vigor of his intellect and all the earnestness of his nature. New York cherishes him as her favorite son, and will give him such majorities in November as will drive opposition of all kinds to the sea. As the Vice-President of the United States, he will revive in the popular mind the ideas of dignified simplicity which are inseparably associated with the administrations of the early Presidents, while executing with firmness and fidelity every high trust committed to his hands by a confiding nation. The new time on which we are entering will be the lineal descendant, and in all respects worthy of the old. We hail the leadership of that pure and patriotic name which we have inscribed on our banner.

The nomination of General F. P. Blair for the Vice-Presidency is a worthy recognition of the services of a gallant Union soldier, and of his ability and integrity as a public man. He went from Congress to the field when the Government was to be defended there, and made his mark not more legibly as a soldier of the Union than he had previously done as a legislator. As the presiding officer of the United States and Vice-President of the United States, he will occupy with honor the post for whose duties he is admirably fitted. He is a believer in the Union under the Constitution, but not "outside" of its limitations. As a man he is equally without fear and without reproach. The American people are ready to honor him with their confidence and approval.

of patronage that may effectually overcome for the next twenty-five years the enormous majorities recently cast for the Democratic ring candidates, whether they be, in the great metropolises of the United States.

The Great Issues. From the N. Y. Times. The action of the Democracy has served one useful purpose. It has more distinctly defined the grounds which divide the parties, and has left no room for controversy as to the issues involved in the contest between Grant and Seymour.

Whether the mode and form of reconstruction are the best that might have been devised, is before the adjournment. Nearly the whole South is within sight of the goal which marks the cessation of military rule, and the re-establishment of local self-government.

The question at issue is, whether what has been done shall continue in operation, with a certainty that it will gradually render pacification complete, or whether it shall be violently overturned, rights that have been conferred taken away, guarantees that have been proffered broken, and the confusion and partial incident to a vital struggle renewed. It is a question, on one hand, of peace, with ample opportunities of adapting the new governments to local circumstances and wants, and, on the other, of strife and bloodshed, with race arrayed against race and the old spirit of the Rebellion in direct hostility to the national authority.

By upholding what Congress has done, and perfecting the application of the principles it has affirmed, and the measures it has developed, we have the assurance that a brief period will obliterate remaining causes of difficulty, and lay the foundation of an era of vast industrial progress and prosperity. By breaking down, or by attempting to break down, the work of reconstruction, a struggle would be provoked hardly less terrible than that which the loyal strength of the Republic put down. There can be no disturbance of reconstruction, no invasion of the rights it has created, or the principles of government it has developed, without a contest leading to anarchy.

Shall the Rebel element be reinvested with power to mould and control the South according to its passions? Or shall the loyal forces to which the national Government has given shape and direction be watched, and if necessary aided, until their endurance be placed beyond doubt? These alternatives make up the issue which the country must decide. It is a choice between order and revolution, between governments born of law and anarchy resulting from brute force; and the election of Grant or Seymour will indicate the national choice.

Equally clear is the line drawn between the parties on the subject of finance. Business interests suffer seriously from the absence of a sound and steady financial system; and this again, requires as an essential condition, intelligent and well-established confidence. A wise and just management of the debt is the first step on the road to confidence; and the relative claims of the Republican and Democratic parties rest upon their respective purposes and principles.

The Republican policy is to abate the burden of the debt by so steadily promoting the public credit that the substitution of a lower for a higher rate of interest shall be rendered inevitable. The Democratic policy is to lighten the load by paying the debt in a depreciated currency instead of gold.

It is a question, therefore, of good faith or repudiation—of national honor or national disgrace—of a confidence that will be felt in every department of trade, or a distrust that will paralyze industry and engulf trade in bankruptcy.

Andrew Johnson—Democratic Ingratitude. From the N. Y. Herald. Andrew Johnson has been treated very shabbily by the Democracy—a great deal worse than John Tyler or Fillmore or anybody else that we can remember. Whether true or not that from the moment he was sworn into the White House Mr. Johnson became a candidate for another term on the Democratic ticket, it is certain that he has done more to keep the party in the field and to supply it with arms, ammunition, rations, and clothing than any General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination. Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who has stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination.

formed in every township, and if possible, at every village, within the next few days. These should be no delay; for the State can only be carried by a concerted, determined, persistent effort. We hope to hear that the State Committee has taken the needed steps to have every township and ward organized for the canvass by the close of the present month. English's majority of last April can and must be overcome. See to it, friends, that it is!

New Jersey is by many supposed to be strongly anti-Republican; but that is an error. Look at her recent votes:—

Republican. 1867—Lincoln, 52,223; McClellan, 38,021; 1868—Ward, 67,225; Congress, 67,730; 1869—Congress, 65,542; Congress, 67,141; 1867—Legislature, 31,314; Legislature, 37,498.

In 1867 we had no ticket running in the great county of Monmouth, whose total vote, therefore, is counted as a majority against us. We lost Burlington by over 600 majority; we shall carry it for Grant by at least 1000. Warren county gave 1600 majority against us; we don't believe she will give any majority at all against John J. Blair for Governor. Mr. Blair is at home there; the people know him, and are sure that, though he is self-made, very few men have been better made. The same Democracy must poll over 75,000 votes to carry New Jersey next November; and that is more than one place for their legal voters. In short, we believe New Jersey will be carried for Grant and Colfax as she was carried for Harry Clay in '44, that by the hardest work on the part of all her Republicans.

We know her pretty thoroughly, and shall visit her to see whether the Copperheads as she did in 1855. Her soldiers and their friends as well as Seymour knew his in our Park in 1863.

Here in New York we have a hard fight before us, but we know how to make it. We have taken the measure of Mr. Horatio Seymour, twice putting him out of the Governor's chair when he had all its power and patronage at his disposal; and we shall beat him now. Here is the aggregate vote of our State at several recent elections:—

1864—L. H. Cole, 325,516; Fenton, 325,516; 1864—Lincoln, 308,785; McClellan, 291,088; Fenton, 309,557; Seymour, 281,291; 1865—Lincoln, 301,055; Seymour, 275,198; 1866—Fenton, 306,915; Hoffman, 322,530; 1867—McKean, 325,099; Nelson, 373,029.

—There is our work cut out for us—to poll 400,000 votes for Grant and Colfax; and we shall do it. It is but 37,354 more than we polled in '60; and we came still nearer high water mark in '56. We shall make a large increase in this city, and in Brooklyn on any vote we ever yet polled; we shall gain still more in Brooklyn, because the increase of population is there greater in proportion than here; and we shall gain on Lincoln's last vote in nearly every city of our State, while fully holding our own in the rural districts. We have the voters; we shall poll the vote. Though New York's 33 electoral votes will not be needed by Grant and Colfax, they must not be withheld. New York must still keep step to the music of the Union. She has still a bitter memory of the last election of Seymour as her Governor, when Stowell Jackson, riding by rail from Fredericksburg to Richmond, called at every station for rebel cheers for the triumph of their friends in New York. Right well we had reason to know, before we got him out, that Stowell understood matters far better than did those loyal Democrats who were so ready to secure "a more vigorous prosecution of the war."

Friends of Grant and Colfax in our State! we entreat you that have not yet organized for the campaign to do so at once, and those who have organized to send good men to rouse to like action the Republicans of neighboring towns. Let us have a Grant Club in every township, ward, and village; let us begin at once to make the efforts requisite to insure success. Let us be prepared to assure our friends on the first day of August that we have at least one thousand working Grant Clubs, and we shall be sure that our State is destined to swell the electoral majority for our candidates and our cause!

Not So, Sir! From the N. Y. Tribune. Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, in his Union Square speech, thus grossly misrepresented the Republicans:—"To every Southern river shall negro suffrage come. But not to fair New England, for that's too close to him."

(Great laughter and applause.) They preferred negro suffrage at long range. If they could not do that, they would send their own people, as well; but in Michigan, New York, and the other Northern and Western States, they declined to grant it the favor.

As Governor Vance was once a soldier, though in a very bad cause, we trust he is not a wilful, deliberate liar. We will, therefore, assume that he is laboring under a hallucination, and patiently set him right as to the facts:—

New England is a collective name given to the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. In each of these, except Connecticut, as white as well as colored men make no distinction on account of color. And blacks have recently been chosen to responsible posts in Massachusetts, and in some instances have been the regular Democratic candidates, receiving the Democratic vote.

In Connecticut, the strongly Republican Legislature of 1865 (elected the day after the fall of Richmond) passed a Constitutional amendment, enfranchising blacks—that is, abolishing all distinctions in the right of suffrage on the ground of color. This amendment was necessarily submitted to the people at a special election held October 1st of that year, when it was voted down, as follows:—

Equal Suffrage—Yes, 27,217; No, 58,450; Majority against blacks voting, 31,233.

Of the 27,217 votes for equal suffrage, no intelligent person will deny that at least 27,200 were cast by Republicans; while of the antagonist vote not less than 35,000 were those of Democrats, the 489 having been cast by the hungry dogs who eat the dirty pudding of Johnsonism. These have generally since gone openly over to the camp where they belong.

It would be unjust to Connecticut to say that she voted down impartial suffrage. Ireland voted it down. Some ten to fifteen thousand votes were cast by Irishmen on the question—at least 99 in every 100 of them against impartial suffrage. As they mainly live in cities and villages, their vote was polled out at this special election much more fully than that of the villages.

Now, as to "Michigan, New York, and other Northern and Western States." Only leave the question to be settled by the Republicans of those States, and if we don't carry impartial suffrage by a vote of at least four to one, we will agree never to name the subject again. But, with every Democrat and Rebel sympathizer voting against the blacks, it only takes about one Republican in every ten or fifteen to vote them down. Thus we have impartial suffrage recently defeated in Ohio, in Kansas, in Michigan, and (barely) in Minnesota. But no State has ever taken a vote twice on this question without evincing substantial progress. Witness

New York, in 1856, Yes—85,496; No—24,330; 1860, Yes—107,503; No—37,934; Minnesota, in 1862, Yes—12,170; No—14,828; 1867, Yes—27,994; No—28,799.

formed in every township, and if possible, at every village, within the next few days. These should be no delay; for the State can only be carried by a concerted, determined, persistent effort. We hope to hear that the State Committee has taken the needed steps to have every township and ward organized for the canvass by the close of the present month. English's majority of last April can and must be overcome. See to it, friends, that it is!

New Jersey is by many supposed to be strongly anti-Republican; but that is an error. Look at her recent votes:—

Republican. 1867—Lincoln, 52,223; McClellan, 38,021; 1868—Ward, 67,225; Congress, 67,730; 1869—Congress, 65,542; Congress, 67,141; 1867—Legislature, 31,314; Legislature, 37,498.

In 1867 we had no ticket running in the great county of Monmouth, whose total vote, therefore, is counted as a majority against us. We lost Burlington by over 600 majority; we shall carry it for Grant by at least 1000. Warren county gave 1600 majority against us; we don't believe she will give any majority at all against John J. Blair for Governor. Mr. Blair is at home there; the people know him, and are sure that, though he is self-made, very few men have been better made. The same Democracy must poll over 75,000 votes to carry New Jersey next November; and that is more than one place for their legal voters. In short, we believe New Jersey will be carried for Grant and Colfax as she was carried for Harry Clay in '44, that by the hardest work on the part of all her Republicans.

We know her pretty thoroughly, and shall visit her to see whether the Copperheads as she did in 1855. Her soldiers and their friends as well as Seymour knew his in our Park in 1863.

Here in New York we have a hard fight before us, but we know how to make it. We have taken the measure of Mr. Horatio Seymour, twice putting him out of the Governor's chair when he had all its power and patronage at his disposal; and we shall beat him now. Here is the aggregate vote of our State at several recent elections:—

1864—L. H. Cole, 325,516; Fenton, 325,516; 1864—Lincoln, 308,785; McClellan, 291,088; Fenton, 309,557; Seymour, 281,291; 1865—Lincoln, 301,055; Seymour, 275,198; 1866—Fenton, 306,915; Hoffman, 322,530; 1867—McKean, 325,099; Nelson, 373,029.

—There is our work cut out for us—to poll 400,000 votes for Grant and Colfax; and we shall do it. It is but 37,354 more than we polled in '60; and we came still nearer high water mark in '56. We shall make a large increase in this city, and in Brooklyn on any vote we ever yet polled; we shall gain still more in Brooklyn, because the increase of population is there greater in proportion than here; and we shall gain on Lincoln's last vote in nearly every city of our State, while fully holding our own in the rural districts. We have the voters; we shall poll the vote. Though New York's 33 electoral votes will not be needed by Grant and Colfax, they must not be withheld. New York must still keep step to the music of the Union. She has still a bitter memory of the last election of Seymour as her Governor, when Stowell Jackson, riding by rail from Fredericksburg to Richmond, called at every station for rebel cheers for the triumph of their friends in New York. Right well we had reason to know, before we got him out, that Stowell understood matters far better than did those loyal Democrats who were so ready to secure "a more vigorous prosecution of the war."

Friends of Grant and Colfax in our State! we entreat you that have not yet organized for the campaign to do so at once, and those who have organized to send good men to rouse to like action the Republicans of neighboring towns. Let us have a Grant Club in every township, ward, and village; let us begin at once to make the efforts requisite to insure success. Let us be prepared to assure our friends on the first day of August that we have at least one thousand working Grant Clubs, and we shall be sure that our State is destined to swell the electoral majority for our candidates and our cause!

Not So, Sir! From the N. Y. Tribune. Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, in his Union Square speech, thus grossly misrepresented the Republicans:—"To every Southern river shall negro suffrage come. But not to fair New England, for that's too close to him."

(Great laughter and applause.) They preferred negro suffrage at long range. If they could not do that, they would send their own people, as well; but in Michigan, New York, and the other Northern and Western States, they declined to grant it the favor.

As Governor Vance was once a soldier, though in a very bad cause, we trust he is not a wilful, deliberate liar. We will, therefore, assume that he is laboring under a hallucination, and patiently set him right as to the facts:—

New England is a collective name given to the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. In each of these, except Connecticut, as white as well as colored men make no distinction on account of color. And blacks have recently been chosen to responsible posts in Massachusetts, and in some instances have been the regular Democratic candidates, receiving the Democratic vote.

In Connecticut, the strongly Republican Legislature of 1865 (elected the day after the fall of Richmond) passed a Constitutional amendment, enfranchising blacks—that is, abolishing all distinctions in the right of suffrage on the ground of color. This amendment was necessarily submitted to the people at a special election held October 1st of that year, when it was voted down, as follows:—

Equal Suffrage—Yes, 27,217; No, 58,450; Majority against blacks voting, 31,233.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY SHANDY & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, OF 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808. ALSO, FINE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, OF GREAT AGE, ranging from 1804 to 1845.

In this State, in the face of two signal defeats on this question, every Republican member of the late Constitutional Convention recorded his vote in favor of impartial suffrage, after a full and earnest debate, and it was thereby incorporated in the new Constitution now awaiting ratification by a popular vote. Two Democrats also voted for it; the rest against it.

We submit these facts to the consideration of those who assume to be in possession of the truth, and incapable of deliberate falsehood. It concerns himself much more than us that he should take an early opportunity to retract his misrepresentation.

Ulisses Hiram Simpson Sam. Sundry radical organs make mouths at the World for insisting that the non-nucleation of the radical candidate for the Presidency is in chaos. In this we think they are both ill-tempered and inconsiderate. If General Grant were the Democratic, as he is the radical candidate, we should still maintain that he ought, in justice alike to his country, his parents, his party, and himself, to know his own name, and let other people know it. A Pope being elected, Pope enjoys the privilege of electing, also, by what name he will mount the throne of St. Peter. But a President has no such license. Practically, of course, General Grant will never find himself compelled to select a Presidential style and title, his political career, which began with his nomination in May, being tolerably certain to close with his defeat in November.

But he must always fill a large place in American history; and it is not a trivial thing that he should go up among the immortals under an alias. Nor under one only. He has certainly been described, addressed, and known during his not yet very long life under no fewer than four different names. His god-fathers and godmothers in baptism began by giving him a choice of two designations (namely, "Ulisses Hiram Simpson" and "Ulisses Hiram Simpson"), and his mother, admiring the adventures of Ulisses, the child, after a discussion as long if not as lively as that which preceded the baptism of Triestram Shandy, was appointed to be called Hiram Ulisses or Ulisses Hiram, just as he will never find himself compelled to select a name. He went to West Point, and there found himself registered neither as Hiram Ulisses nor as Ulisses Hiram, but as Ulisses Simpson, the royal lumber merchant of Tyre having been unceremoniously turned out of his partnership with the poly-metric ruler of Ithaca to make place for an avuncular Simpson, of Illinois. This change apparently pleased neither Grant himself nor his fellow-cadet, and the latter irreverently pitching all the antiquities—Syrian, Greek, and Hebraic—into the Hudson together, bestowed upon their comrade the brief but expressive title of "Sam." It was as "Sam Grant" that the youth of many names took his low degree in his class; it was as "Sam Grant" that the young lieutenant made the campaign of Mexico; it was as "Sam Grant" that the brevetted captain was permitted, for reasons which the Tribune forbears to mention among the army and engage in the business of tanning leather and hauling wood.

When Tilton assails the General of the armies as a "drunkard," it is not Sam Grant whom he derides. And when the General of the armies prevaricated with President Johnson, it was not Hiram U. Grant who took the consequences? Why can we not have a definite understanding on this point?

None of the many names of Grant, it must be confessed, is much better fitted than was the name of Amos Cottle to

"Sound forever through the trump of fame." And this is not so slight a matter as may hastily be supposed. For though it be true that a rose by any other name might smell as sweet, or a Sumner, bettering Shakespeare, expressed it, "might diffuse an equally agreeable odor," yet a name, when it is a name of Destiny, when she sets about making men or places, permanently illustrious, commonly shows a fine ear for harmony in giving them designations euphoniously fitted to their rank. Such designations become a part of the music of Nature, and of that fore-ordained rhythm of things whereof Mr. Emerson tells us:—"You cannot wave your staff in air. Or dip your toe into the lake. But it carves the bow of beauty there, And the ripples in rhyms the oars forsake."

John Milton might perchance have written the "Paradise Lost," and "Comus," had he been born a Shuffelbottom and baptized Adoniram; but Nature, abhorrent of cacophonies, chose more wisely for him and us, as also she did when she gave us, by the hand of William Shakespeare, what she might have dealt out to us through a Peter Sargolings.

Nothing can be more respectable than the name of Wiggins. Yet who will refuse to be thankful that the Father of his country has come down to us not as a Wiggins but as a Washington?

There be many poor and jaw-breaking names in Austria, but the fortune of war, which has put Anteritz and Wagram and Marengo and Aspern into the mouths of men for ever, passes in silence over Ips and Murz and Zuzing. The barons of England might have brought John Lackland to bay as well at Tooting or at Leatherhead as at Runnymede, and are we to believe it was but a deaf chance which guided their steps? If the poets and the authors of the future, however, have little to expect from any possible settlement of the quadrilateral quarrel over the names of Grant, it is at least to be hoped that they may be spared the calamity of bearing the four in full. From such a prospect even a Tappet or a Bamforth might recoil.

Not is it just "to the unborn." For some time to come it is likely that here and there throughout the country there will be found poor parents so perverted by the gratuitous furore of the Tribune as to desire to bestow upon their helpless male offspring the name or names of the Radical candidate whom Mr. Greeley has been morally "convulsed" into supporting. The sines of the parents, we are told, shall be visited upon the children, but it really is hard to believe that the justice could be reconciled with the mercy of heaven were it to permit that an innocent son even of the

author of the Jamieson letter, and the editor of "my two papers both daily," should grow up to manhood branded as Ulisses Hiram Simpson Sam Grant Forney!

As there is no human probability that Grant can ever be elected President by the people, let him at least elect for himself a tolerable and a permanent name, and so go down under his own name.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC. NEALL & McBRIDE, IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC., AND DISTILLERS OF FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND SCOTCH WHISKY, PURE AND UNADULTERATED, No. 151 South FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Having purchased the interest of THOMAS WIGGINS, ESQ. My late partner in the firm of WIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT THE OLD STAND, N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS. And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. A. H. WARDEN, 65 WALNUT.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY! S. E. Corner Tenth and Chestnut. NEW STORE. NEW GOODS. WRICCINS & CO., (Formerly Wiggins & Warden, Fifth and Chestnut) invite attention to their new Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. We are now prepared with our extensive Stock, to offer GREAT DISCOUNTS to buyers. ARTICLES OF FINE GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best quality. Goods especially selected for BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 61 mwf S. E. Corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS, DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, Of the latest styles. SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC. SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES, A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. 514 p FINE WATCHES. We keep always on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WATCHES, Of the best American and Foreign Make, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc. 111 N. 3rd St., below Fourth. Special attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-